



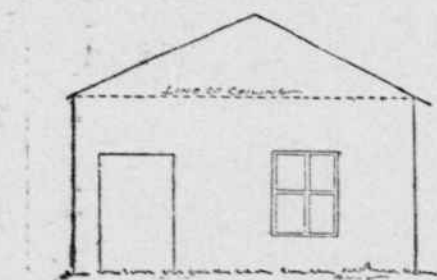
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1904

## POULTRY AND BEES

### FLAT CEILING THE THING.

How to Build a Chicken House That Is Cool in Summer and Warm in Winter.

There has been a good deal said about how chicken houses ought to be built. Just allow me to give our readers a few useful points regarding natural heat during cold winter months. A chicken house ought to have a flat ceiling, either tar papered or plastered, the walls, too. My reason for having a flat ceiling is, so that the natural warmth will be evenly distributed. Put up all the roosts that you have room for close to the ceiling—as chickens like to be well up—giving plenty of head room. Windows should only be half-way up the side of the building, as the glass is hard to heat. Don't give too much ventilation; two small holes up through the ceiling will be enough in the cold nights.—Henry Matthews, in Epitomist.



HOUSE WITH FLAT CEILING.

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### THE MOLTING OF POULTRY

Process Was Hastened Successfully by the Experts at Rhode Island Experiment Station.

An interesting discussion is now going on among poultry raisers as to the possibility of hastening the molting of fowls. It has not been believed that any method except a steady feed of well-balanced rations would do this. There is an impression, however, that even this does not always hasten the desired period, as the laying period of the summer is sometimes extended by the high feeding, thus pushing the period of molting. Some one conceived the idea of starving the fowls long enough to stop the production of eggs and afterward so feeding that the formation of new feathers would be begun. It was reported that great results were obtained with this method. It does not appear to reason very much, but the little experimenting that has been done to discover what there is in it has given results favorable to the method. At the Rhode Island experiment station last year fowls that were laying were deprived of feed on the 5th of August and were made to fast for 13 days. The hens finally stopped laying eggs on the seventh day of the fast. After the thirteenth day of the deprivation of food the fowls were again given food a little at a time, but of highly nitrogenous nature. In a short time the result was seen in the formation of new feathers, and within 30 days from that time the molting was concluded and the hens began to lay. This experiment was made with Rhode Island Reds. Whether the results can be obtained always is yet to be proved. It is a matter well worth looking into.

### PRACTICAL BEE NOTES.

The color of honey varies greatly, ranging from water-white to a very dark brown. Fifty pounds of surplus honey per hive in a season is a fair average in most localities.

In grading comb honey for the market, face the case with a fair sample of its contents.

Light honey is not always the best in flavor, though it always brings the highest price.

Bees do not need daily attention, but can be given sufficient food at one time to last all winter.

Honey separated from the comb has a tendency to granulate very quickly, especially in autumn.

Bottled honey should be of a fine flavor and light in color. Dark honey looks bad in glass, and is a drag on the market.

Bleaching honey impairs its flavor and makes it impracticable. It would be better to have dark, good honey, than light, poor honey.

Bottled honey is, as a rule, purchased by a class of customers who demand a fancy article, and are able and willing to pay a fancy price for it.

Light colored honey is gathered from such flowers as clover, basswood and mountain sage, while the dark is gathered from buckwheat, autumn flowers and whiteoak.

When Feeding Aquatic Fowls. In feeding aquatic fowls we should bear in mind that in a natural state their food is always mixed with water to some extent. They can scarcely swallow dry food, and the corn is not as good for them in the grain as it is ground coarsely, and mixed with wheat bran in a soft mash. A duck or goose is never so happy as when floating in the shallows of a creek or pond, where the tender, slimy growth at the bottom may be reached with the bill, by up-ending, and pulling with the feet.

for a balance. Marshes and reedy places, where there are tender sprouts, water bugs and creatures of the dark and dank—that's the natural foraging ground of the web-footed feathered tribe.—Farm and Ranch.

### THE SEASON FOR CULLING.

Now Is the Time for Sending Every Old and Superfluous Bird to the Market.

The season is at hand when all loafers in the poultry yard should be culled out and sold. Old hens, unlikely pullets and superfluous roosters, young and old, should be placed in fattening quarters and fed for the market. It pays either the fancy poultry breeder or common market poultryman to winter prime birds only. There is no room to spare for non-paying fowls and quite an amount is lost by keeping the culs that are found in the best as well as the poorest flocks.

Full-blooded poultry is always in demand, and those who would sell at fancy prices must be very careful to closely cull down to the best specimens of varieties according to standard requirements. The breeder makes a mistake in keeping any fowls that are undersized or lacking in good natural vitality though they come from a high-priced strain. The best is none too good for breeding purposes in the production of market poultry just the same as in the direction of the show room. Culling severely now and keeping only the best is the way to get business chicks next spring, strong enough to get out of the shell and grow and thrive in spite of the vicissitudes they may encounter during growth. It is a good plan to dispose of hens that are late in molting unless they are of extra value. Such hens won't lay eggs enough in winter to pay their board.

Spring chickens are a fair price on the market the latter part of September, and the whole flock will be in better condition if they are sold closely with the other surplus fowls at this season. Then in November before the first cold snap comes to cause them to lose flesh, we fatten and dispose of the rest of the culs to give the laying hens plenty of room. Crowding the poultry house causes disease and discomfort, and it is the healthy, happy hens that lay the high-priced winter eggs.—Fanny M. Wood, in Ohio Farmer.

### KITTENS ADOPTED BY HEN

Biddy Made Her Own Chicks Shift for Themselves to Care for Feline Stepchildren.

This white leghorn hen has adopted as her charges four frisky kittens which were abandoned by their own mother. The kittens have become the objects of all the hen's maternal affection.



BIDDY AND THE KITTENS.

fection says the New York Tribune, while her own chicks have been driven off by her to wander in the barnyard and shift for themselves as best they can.

The kittens follow the hen about by day, and at night they nestle under her soft, warm wings and enjoy the comfort and protection which should go to her discarded chicks.

The hen will allow no person to handle the kittens when she is near. All who attempt to do so are attacked by her. She is owned by Joseph Hockberger, of York, Pa.

### PROTECTION FOR CHICKS.

An Arrangement Which Prevents the Old Birds from Trampling Little Ones to Death.

Many times the little chicks are deprived of their feed and often trampled to death by older ones at feeding time. This trouble can be avoided by providing a pen or a cover such as is shown in the illustration. Slats may be substituted for wire. Under this the little chicks may be fed without being crowded away by the larger ones. It is so arranged that the frame may be raised on stakes as the chicks grow.—B. M. Briggs, in Farm and Home.

### An Incubation Experiment.

In the incubation experiments, 8,677 eggs from various sources have been set in the incubators. Of these, 7,205, or 83 per cent., were fertile. Three thousand three hundred and forty-eight, or 46 per cent., of the fertile eggs were hatched. This was 35.6 per cent. of the total number. The efficiency of hatching under various conditions ranged from 0 per cent. to 84 per cent. These experiments were planned in the direction of testing the efficiency of the machines and the influence of moisture and room temperature upon the hatch.—Rhode Island Station.

### Farm Management That Wins.

Industry is not the only thing required on the farm. If it were, a great many men that fail would succeed. Keeping eternally at a thing does not always bring success, in spite of the trite saying that it does. Intelligent management is also required, and this kind of management often requires a good deal of information in several directions.

### The Next Step.

"Is your country place finished yet?" "Oh, yes. Why, I have already begun alterations on it."—Detroit Free Press.

## Fun for All Fun Lovers.

### A Terrible Possibility.

"Well, I see you're borrowing trouble again. What's the matter now?" "Oh, George," she replied, "I've just been thinking what if our dear little darling should when she grows up become a minister's wife."

"That wouldn't be so terrible, would it?"

"Mercy, yes. Think of what the women in the congregation would always be saying about her."—Chicago Record-Herald.

### A Correction.

"You called me a 'political jobber' in your paper this morning," began the irate visitor.

"Yes," replied the editor, "that was a bad break. I discharged that typo immediately."

"Oh! then you didn't mean to say that?"

"Certainly not. I write 'robber' very plainly."—Philadelphia Press.

### High-Handed.

"They took my money by high-handed methods," complains the victim.

"Tell us about it," we say, realizing that we are in for a tale of woe and that it is best to have it over with.

"There's not much to tell. First I went up against an ace full, and the rest of my stack went when the other fellow sprung a royal flush on me."—Judge.

### Backhanded Politeness.

Ethel (breathlessly)—Oh, Jack, dear, what did papa say when you asked for my hand?

Jack—He said that I had annoyed him so long by being around the house so much that I'd grown to be a sort of necessary evil, and he'd miss me if I stayed away. So he invited me to join the family circle.—Detroit Free Press.

### Avoiding Suspicion.

Miss De Style—Horror! Why have you adopted a grocer's scale and a yard stick as our coat of arms?

Mrs. De Style—I wish people to know that our money was made in honest trade. Otherwise they might suspect that your father or grandfather has been captain on the police force.—N. Y. Weekly.

### A Consoling Thought.

Bramble—Yes, I'm ugly. I know I'm ugly; but there is one great consolation. Friend—What is that?

Bramble—If ever I should become great, and the American people should resolve to erect a statue to my memory, they won't be able to make me out taller than I am.—N. Y. Weekly.

### Too Healthy.

"Darling, congratulate me," said old Millions to his young fiancée; "I have just been examined for life insurance, and the company's physician says I ought to be good for 25 years yet."

"All right, I'm glad, of course; but our engagement is off."—Houston Post.

### Love Before Art.

"Are you going to star next season?" asked the soubrette.

"No," replied the leading lady, "I'm still in love with my husband, and I can't get any of the managers to give me a chance without a divorce."—Chicago Record-Herald.

### Reason for Silence.

"I believe in saying what I think," said the young man in the flappy trousers.

"I've often wondered why you don't talk very much," said the girl with the trick of saying what she thinks.—Cleveland Leader.

### Fame's Short Cut.

To make well known a humble name Requires no devious tricks; If you would quickly rise to fame Just change your politics.—Houston Chronicle.

### FROM THE BOTTOM.



Mother—Remember, my son, that great men always start from the bottom and work their way to the top.

Son—Do they start that way when they want to dig a well?—Chicago Journal.

### Got the Title.

He married for a title— But you must understand He specified as vital The title to her land.—Judge.

### Opportunity.

"Never mind," said the friend, soothingly, "you'll wake up some morning and find yourself famous."

"Not much!" growled the pessimistic poet, "it would be just my luck to oversleep myself that morning."—Philadelphia Press.

### Serious.

"Mrs. Higbee is worried nearly to death."

"What over?"

"She can't find out anything about the family that moved in next door to her."—N. Y. Mail.

### Vivid Imagination.

Gerald—I claim to be a gentleman. Geraldine—But we all haven't your imagination.—Town Topics.

### HINTS ON COOKING FRUIT.

Do Not Destroy the Flavor of a Pleasant and Healthful Dish by the Use of Soda.

A paragraph which has been going the rounds rather extensively, informs the housewife that a little soda (saleratus) added to stewed fruit when it is being cooked lessens the quantity of sugar required to sweeten it.

While this is true, it is equally the fact that the soda accomplishes this result by destroying the acidity of the fruit, and in the process the life and flavor are to a great extent injured. To preserve to which soda has been added is rather flat and tasteless when compared with one which is made entirely of fruit, sweetened with sugar.

The wise and truly economical housewife will not destroy the flavor of a healthful and pleasing dish of stewed fruit in order to effect a saving so very very small.

Fruit that is overly acid, such as cranberries, red currants, gooseberries, etc., will call for less sugar in sweetening if they are prepared in the following manner: After washing the fruit, place it in an agate kettle and cover with clear, cold water. Set the kettle over the fire and bring the contents quickly to the boiling point; pour off the water, and then set the kettle where the fruit will cook slowly in the usual way, adding only enough water to keep the fruit from burning. Add sugar sufficient to make the preserve palatable, and do not add the sugar until just before the fruit is removed from the fire, since less is required than when the sweetening is cooked with the fruit.

The juice of water that was poured off the fruit at first, can be made very cold, sweetened with sugar and served as a drink; it may also be used in place of water or milk for the foundation of a pudding sauce, a little sugar being added and the whole thickened with corn starch or arrowroot. Apples or pears may be sliced and cooked in this fruit juice instead of using water in the usual way, and it can also be used in mince meat, in fruit cakes or boiled puddings.

Fruit should never be placed on the front of the range and stewed like a vegetable. Its appearance is much more attractive if it is kept as entire as possible. Apples and pears should be cut into quarters or eighths, and laid in the saucepan carefully, a very little water or fruit juice added and the cover kept on the saucepan all the time they are being cooked.—What to Eat.

HERE IS SOMETHING NEW.

How to Make a Barrel Swing Which Can Be Hung from the Porch of Your House.

This picture will show you how to make a barrel swing. They are novel and comfortable, and look very quaint hanging from the porch of a country house.

All you have to do, says the Detroit Free Press, is to saw away a part of the barrel, as this picture shows, and screw two iron rods, one on each side, into the barrel, so that they will come just above the head of the person sitting in the swing.

The barrelhead is fitted into the bottom half as a seat, and may be covered with cushions or left bare.

Longing for lovely hands is natural. It is a recognized fact that Frenchwomen possess the most beautiful hands. The hand itself is neither too fat nor too thin, but exactly in proportion with the long, slender, tapering fingers, while the nails are of a beautiful delicate pink, their charm enhanced by the pretty half-moons at the base of each.

With the view of learning the secret of some of the beautiful hands in Paris, I once called upon the best-known manicure of the French capital and asked her to tell me her method of dealing with hands which had grown thick or fat, with the fingers short and square, says a writer in the Philadelphia North American.

"In the first place," she said, "I get a basin of skin food or soft sweet oil, and I let it until the hands are almost covered. Then I makes the fingers soft and oily, and after a time I lift them out and give them a thorough washing with very hot water and very good soap."

"The hands are then dried and a little skin food rubbed in."

"If you want pink nails, a little rouge is put upon the nail, and if you want them very bright, the polisher is used. But if you prefer them dull, then leave them just as they are."

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How He Stood. Her husband—What do you mean, Maria, by letting me stand here like a fool while you are running all over the store after bargains?

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FANCIES OF FALL FASHION.

Buttons Will Be the Conspicuous Feature of All Autumn and Winter Garments.

Fashion makers are working under the impression that we will have a long and pleasant autumn season, and with this end in view are turning out some charming between-season garments. The Eton coat and skirt here illustrated are

of light brown linen trimmed with bands of tucking and a little embroidery around the neck and buttons. With this suit goes a white straw toque with solid trim of pale green cut leaves. The second gown is a dainty frock of pale blue voile trimmed with bands, cuffs and lapels of sapphire blue silk. The white straw hat is trimmed with shaded blue plumage.

The New York Times gives some reliable hints concerning toilet accessories for the coming season. Buttons, it says, will be conspicuous the coming fall and winter as

handsome accessories. They will be on waistcoats, cuffs and girdles. They are artistic and beautiful, and there is the additional attraction to the woman who wishes exclusive styles, that while the masses may also use buttons their purses are unable to compass the really handsome fancy buttons that partake of the nature of cabochons and, consequently, there is no danger of their trespassing on the exclusives' territory.

Buttons for the Directorate coats are a necessity, and some very beautiful jeweled ones, as well as those in nouveau art designs artistically worked in colored metals, will be used. Rhinestones, many in flat designs, will lead these jeweled buttons.

Some of the new metal buttons are so made as to closely resemble delicate embroideries on silken grounds.

New yet decidedly old-fashioned buttons like those our mothers used to wear are covered with colored silks, tufted with velvets of contrasting shades. Indeed, several of the novelties in buttons are reminiscent of the preceding generation.

Coral and turquoise cabochons set in rims of silver, gold or steel are shown, but these are not new.

As Pavlov is using Dresden buttons in the new yellowish-tinted reds and purplish blues with patterns outlined in gold, these buttons are among the latest importations. Other colors as well as those mentioned are also in evidence.

A new thing in pearl buttons is the introduction of colored centers. Crochet and braid buttons to combine with braid trimmings are quite the thing.

Another of the new buttons is a tufted black ivory for use on tailored and mounting wearing apparel. The tufted back permits the button to be easily inserted by the garment.

In the better braids for trimming purposes the Japanese patterns and ideas are seen, and the diamond-patterned silk braids are much in evidence.

A novelty in parasuteries is the use of suede in various shades as a background for the embroideries and appliques of silk and beads. Suede is also being used for vests with collars and cuffs to match, but there is no prospect of its being generally fashionable. A dark-blue broadcloth coat and skirt had its coat showing a pale yellow suede vest embroidered in tarnished gold effects and having buttons to match the embroidery. The cuffs and flat collar showed strips of the embroidered suede set in the dark blue velvet forming the foundation of these accessories.

How Beauty Is Preserved. A writer in the Chicago News says that late hours and the excessive use of the eyes in poor light or on trains and cars, worry and ill health are the prolific source of wrinkles. The woman who is asleep before midnight, who wears glasses if she needs them to read with, who does not use her eyes by a poor light and who follows these common-sense directions can, if she is still young and wrinkleless, preserve her complexion for many years, and she who is already showing imperfections can prevent their becoming more marked—in many instances removing them—by properly cleansing and nourishing her skin. And that at a very small cost, as these directions are especially for those possessing small incomes.

Bleaching a Hair Switch. This method of bleaching a hair switch is recommended: Make a strong solution of peroxide of hydrogen and add one teaspoonful of ammonia to each pint of the solution. Soak the switch in this over night, or until quite light. It will require a long time to bleach it entirely white without ruining the hair. When light enough, rinse well in bluing water. Before using any recipe found in print, ask your druggist about it. Often mistakes of one or more letters, or the omission or addition of one or more words, or letters may materially change, if not entirely ruin the value of the recipe.

All in His Hands. Eminent Surgeon—I operated on Mr. Bullion for appendicitis to-day. His Wife—Dear me! I wonder who will have it next!

Eminent Surgeon (absent-mindedly)—I don't know. I haven't decided yet.—Life.

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